MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

20 OCTOBER 1981

Egypt

Mubarak on Camp David -- MENA cited an AL-AHRAM report that President Husni Mubarak told Western newsmen that Egypt will work hard with the United States and Israel to ensure success of the Palestinian autonomy talks. Mubarak also said that no deadline on the negotiations exists.

Opposition Statement on Detainees -- According to AFP, exiled Egyptian journalist Sa'di Zaghlul said in Paris that the Egyptian Government has "recently" taken about 13,000 persons of all political persuasions into custody.

Libya

Speaking to the Arab ambassadors accredited to Libya, 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi, secretary of the people's committee of the People's Foreign Liaison Bureau, affirmed that Libya has no designs on Sudan or any neighboring country. In his statement, reported by Tripoli radio, he said Libya is opposed to any foreign interference in these countries, and he then described recent anti-Libyan remarks by Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri as showing the president's desperation since the assassination of Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat.

PLO

The clandestine Voice of Palestine radio reported that PLO Executive Chairman Yasir 'Arafat would begin talks in Moscow with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko on 20 October. Noting that the talks will cover a wide range of issues, the radio said they will also deal with the question of supplying the Palestinian resistance with "advanced weapons, especially antiaircraft missiles." Earlier, TASS reported that on his arrival at Moscow airport 'Arafat was met by CPSU Central Committee Secretary Boris Ponomarev.

Lebanon

Voice of Lebanon radio reported that 2 persons were killed and 10 injured in an armed clash along a group of Kurds in western Beirut early on 20 October and that sniper fire continued across the contact lines dividing the eastern and western sectors. While the clandestine Voice of Palestine accused Maj Sa'd Haddad's militia of kidnapping three workers from a southern village on 18 October, the Voice of Hope radio asserted that the Palestinians twice violated the cease-fire on 19 and 20 October, firing at Christian positions near Marj 'Uyun.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

An Iraqi Armed Forces communique carried by INA reported that Iraqi planes raided the port of Bandar-e Khomeyni early on 19 October, scoring direct hits and setting a number of military installations on fire. KYODO said the Japanese-Iranian petrochemical complex construction site was among the targets attacked. An Iranian Armed Forces communique broadcast by Tehran radio said the air raid caused casualties, but gave no deatils. The Iranian communique spoke of further exchanges of fire on a number of fronts, including the Susangerd sector and across the Karun River. It also mentioned that 48 Iranians manning antiaircraft units had been killed in a 17 October Iraqi attack. Tehran radio reported that an Iranian plane downed an Iraqi MiG in the southern sector and PARS claimed that Iranian artillery fire caused extensive damage in the Iraqi port of Al-Faw.

Iran

Security Situation -- Citing ETTELA'AT, AFP reported that Manuchehr Mas'udi, a former adviser to ousted President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, was among a batch of 30 government opponents executed recently. Meanwhile, Tehran radio reported the arrest of another 18 dissidents in Gachsaran. According to Mashhad radio, revolution guards killed a Mojahedin-e Khalq member in a Mashhad street, while in a separate incident Mojahedin fired on a Guards Corps car, killing four guardsmen. The clandestine Free Voice of Iran radio reported that a number of army officers in units based in Tehran mutinied against revolution guards on 17 October. The radio said the clashes were caused by the recent replacement of some army commanders with revolution guards.

'Confession' of Bani-Sadr Aide -- AFP reported that Sudabeh Sodeyfi, a former aide to ex-President Bani-Sadr, said in a Tehran television interview that Bani-Sadr received over $2 million from former Prime Minister Shapur Bakhtiar. Sodeyfi also claimed that after being sacked as armed forces commander on 10 June, Bani-Sadr sent a message to the Mojahedin-e Khalq calling for the murder of leaders loyal to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni. Sodeyfi said she was "very sorry" that she had once supported Bani-Sadr.

Saudi-Iranian Relations

A Saudi Interior Ministry statement broadcast by Riyadh radio and television on 19 October dismissed as untrue Tehran radio's account of the latest clash in Medina between Iranian pilgrims and Saudi security forces. The statement said Saudi security guards arrested a number of Iranians who had acted in a undisciplined way and had attempted to create trouble and confusion in the prophet's mosque. Rebutting Tehran radio's claim that the Saudi authorities later apologized to the Iranians for their behavior, the statement added that the Saudi authorities have ordered the deportation of the arrested pilgrims. According to PARS, the Saudis released 12 of the arrested pilgrims but intend to deport 3 others.

Saudi Arabia

Riyadh radio broadcast a commentary criticizing Israeli opposition to the U.S. sale of weapons and AWACS aircraft to Saudi Arabia. The claim that they threaten Israeli security was said to be indicative of Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Bagin's hostile intentions and "twisted logic." The commentary argued that Israel's security is threatened not by the arms deal but by its own aggressive policies.

Inter-Arab Affairs

QNA cited a Kuwait AS-SIYASAH report that Arab League "political sources" have said that the League summit scheduled for mid-November is to be postponed until an undetermined date, probably after Jordanian King Husayn returns from his visit to the United States, planned for November.

Afghanistan

Citing "Muslim dissident forces," AFP reported the capture on 4 October in a Kabul suburb of a "high-ranking" Soviet adviser working in the Ministry of Mines and Industry by Hezb-e Eslami Mujahidin. According to AFP, the rebels have refused to release their captive in exchange for hundreds of political prisoners.

FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

South Asia

Vol VIII No 202 20 October 1981

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

AFGHANISTAN

Political Activists Arrested in Pakistan C 1
Shah Mohammad Dost Holds Press Conference 19 Oct C 1

PAKISTAN

Haq on Relations With India, U.S. Arms Deal F 1
AL-HAWADITH Interviews Foreign Minister Shahi [London 9 Oct] F 2

IRAN

PARS Biography of Prime Minister-Designate I 1
Majlis Deputy Speaks on U.S., Middle East Issues I 1
Rafsanjani Urges Closer Ties With Greece I 2
Housing Minister Heads Delegation to Moscow I 2
SFRY Delegation Holds Economic Talks in Tehran I 2
Former Aide 'Confesses' Bani-Sadr-Bakhtiar Link [AFP] I 3
Materials Concerning Internal Opposition I 3
12 Houses Raided in Shiraz I 3
Patrol Cars Attacked I 3
Guards Deactivate Bomb I 4
Ammunition Cache Discovered I 4
Guards Kill 'Hypocrite' I 4
'Mutiny' in Army Barracks [Free Voice of Iran] I 4
Khomeyni Sends Representative to East Azarbayjan I 5
Armed Forces Joint Staff Communique 672 I 5
AFP: Khark Oil Pumping Station Said Closed I 6
PARS on Afghan Army Defections, Mujahidin Attacks I 6

POLITICAL ACTIVISTS ARRESTED IN PAKISTAN

LD190801 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0420 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Kabul, 18 Oct (BAKHTAR) -- The governor of NWFP [North-West Frontier Province] of Pak Pakistan, General Fazl-e Haq has started a McCarthyist witch-hunt against the progressive and democratically minded elements at the university campuses and colleges.

According to reports coming from across the border under the direct instructions of Fazl-e Haq a number of students have been rusticated from Peshawar University for opposing the military rule. Among those victimized are included among others Ayub Shah, president of Peshawar University Students Union and leader of People's Students Federation, Mohammad Iqbal, vice president of Peshawar University Students Union and a leader of Pushtoon Students Federation [PSF], Sahes Sham Shah, president of PSF, Mohammad Sabir and Mohammad Usman both provincial leaders of the PSF. Many college lecturers in Peshawar and other cities have been served with charge-sheets signed by governor himself in which they have been accused of allegedly anti-Islamic activities, a term used actually to cover their anti-military and democratic feelings, (?and) also of being "communists." They have been threatened with dismissal from their posts in colleges and the universities.

Meanwhile in Peshawar, Dir and other districts in the northwest of Pakistan there have been large-scale arrests of student leaders and political activists who are active for the restoration of democracy and against the sell out of Pakistan's sovereignty to U.S. imperialists. Among the arrested students are Ahsanullah from Dir, one of leader on PSF [as received], Latif Afridi a prominent lawyer of Peshawar and leader of Pakistan National Party, Taj Mohammad Amar, a progressive political activist, and some others.

The military junta afraid of the mounting discontent of the peasantry in the northwestern province is also sending punitive expeditions to areas where peasant movement has been traditionally strong. Thus recently Pakistani militia and armed forces raided in armoured car many villages in the Malakand division and made a house to house search, indiscriminately confiscating weapons, even licensed ones, and arrested over 500 people. Many peasant leaders were also arrested including the favoured peasant leader Wazir Mohammad Oakboor.

The peasantry there, it may be noted, is strongly opposed to the existence of camps of Afghan escapees on (?their) soil and detests the use of Pakistan as a springboard of aggression against the revolution in Afghanistan, which they view as the harbinger of the emancipation of toiling peasantry from exploitation.

SHAH MOHAMMAD DOST HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE 19 OCT

LD192032 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Shah Mohammad Dost, minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, held a press conference at his office today for domestic and foreign correspondents on his recent visit to a number of Middle East countries and India and on his participation in the 36th UN General Assembly [UNGA] session.

Appraising his visit to Syria, Lebanon, Ethiopia, the PDRY and India, Shah Mohammad Dost said: During my visit to these countries I conveyed messages from Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council, to the leaders of the aforementioned states, and discussed international and regional issues and mutual relations.

Shah Mohammad Dost added: The leaders and foreign ministers of these countries, and also PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat and Faruq Qaddumi, head of the political section of that organization, expressed profound understanding at the recent proposals of the DRA concerning a political settlement to Middle East issues.

Touching upon his meeting and talks with Indian Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi and Narasimha Rao, Indian external affairs minister, Shah Mohammad Dost said: Talks with the Indian leaders were very beneficial, useful and satisfactory. Afghanistan, for the length of history, has had consistent, special relations with India; therefore, we accord great importance to India's policies. Indian leaders have shown profound understanding regarding the recent DRA proposals and consider them effective for a political solution of the situation concerning Afghanistan.

Speaking about the work of the 36th UNGA session, Shah Mohammad Dost said: The DRA took active an part in General Assembly affairs. The Afghan representative discussed in detail important international issues, explaining the peace-seeking domestic and external policies of the DRA and the DRA peace initiatives for a solution of issues concerning Afghanistan.

During these meetings the Afghan delegation met and talked with foreign ministers of socialist, nonaligned and Islamic countries, among whom was USSR Foreign Minister A. Gromyko.

Shah Mohammad Dost said: Meetings with Dr Kurt Waldheim, UN secretary general, and his special representative, J. Perez de Cuellar, were of a great importance. During these meetings the Afghan delegation expressed thanks and appreciation for the good efforts of the UN secretary general toward achieving a political solution to the situation concerning Afghanistan and toward encouraging Iran and Pakistan to sit at a negotiating table with Afghanistan to normalize the situation.

Shah Mohammad Dost then answered questions by correspondents. Replying to a question concerning his indirect talks with Agha Shahi, the Pakistani minister of foreign affairs, concerning Pakistan's position, Dost said: During my participation in the UNGA session I talked with Dr Kurt Waldheim several times. Fortunately, Dr Kurt Waldheim comprehends the position of Afghanistan and the DRA's good will with regard to talks. During these meetings the recent DRA proposals and the flexibility of the DRA position and the new points which exist in these proposals were explained to him.

Shah Mohammad Dost added: Afghanistan believes that from the technical point of view there is nothing existing to prevent talks. But, as the UN secretary general is also well aware, Pakistan, for some reason, is not prepared to hold direct talks and prefers that talks about the issue should be held through the UN secretary of his representative. The Afghan side believes that as indirect talks are ineffective and take a long time, it therefore prefers that direct talks be held.

Answering another question, Shah Mohammad Dost said: Imperialist and hegemonist circles consistently try to bring up the so-called Afghan question at the United Nations and other international forums as a pretext to prevent discussion of prominent international issues and for the purpose of propganda. The DRA has always opposed the so-called Afghan question being included in the UN agenda and considers it open violation of the UN Charter and interference in the internal affairs of independent Afghanistan. These circles endeavor to take the so-called Afghanistan question as a pretext for avoiding discussion over the controversial and prominent international issues, such as the Middle East issue, the Palestine question, the Israeli Zionist aggression on southern Lebanon, Namibia, South Africa, the military presence of imperialism in the Gulf and the existence of its bases in the Indian Ocean, the liberation struggles in Latin American, the new world economic order, and so forth, and thus prevent these forums from their main duty, which is the solution of prominent international issues.

Shah Mohammad Dost said: Revolutionary and independent Afghanistan has powerful friends in the world. The socialist camp and a number of the nonaligned Muslim countries and peace-loving and progressive mankind are with us.

Answering another question concerning the PRC, the foreign minister said: The policy of China is well known to all. Following in the footsteps of U.S. imperialism, it is actively involved and is party to the aggressive imperialist actions in the world against peace, progress and national liberation movements. Its position against Afghanistan emanates from this.

Answering a question concerning the prospects of the UN representative in his peace mission, he said: The DRA is in agreement with the peace mission by the representative of K. Waldheim, UN secretary general. We hope that they will continue their activities. Of course, if necessary, the UN secretary general or his representative could meet and exchange views with the DRA ambassador to the United Nations and with the other parties. Also, if it is deemed necessary, the representative of K. Waldheim will pay a visit to Kabul and Islamabad; of course, all these matters depend on the future progress concerning the issue.

Concerning Iran's position, Shah Mohammad Dost said: The Iranians perhaps will not be in a position at the moment to take part in the talks on a political settlement of the situation concerning Afghanistan. They have already stated their position in this regard. The DRA thinks that the nonparticipation of Iran ought not prevent the convening of such talks. This matter has been clearly stated in the DRA's recent proposals.

The minister of foreign affairs said: Iran may be against the so-called Afghan question being included in the agenda of the 36th UN session because Iran opposed discussion of the so-called Afghan question at the Interparliamentary conference held in Havana.

Pointing to the alternating position of Pakistan's stand concerning the recent DRA proposals, Shah Mohammad said: Pakistan has, at different times, expressed that the DRA proposals offer more flexibility and, sometimes, have even appraised them as positive and containing fresh points; but at other times it changed its stand.

The minister of foreign affairs, in answer to a question about the so-called proposals of Lord Carrington, British foreign secretary, said: This proposal is unrealistic and unacceptable and is open interference in the internal affairs of free and independent Afghanistan. We have rejected this proposal.

The minister of foreign affairs once again emphasized the sincere desire of the DRA for talks with the parties concerned, for the purpose of achieving stability of the situation and the relaxation of tension in the region based on the recent DRA proposals.

HAQ ON RELATIONS WITH INDIA, U.S. ARMS DEAL

BK200831 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Excerpts] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq has said that the main aim of the government is to set up a true welfare society in which the life, honor and capital of everyone is fully protected. Addressing a crowded news conference in Peshawar tonight after a day-long cabinet meeting, he emphasized that such a society should be exemplary and free from corruption and all other evils. Its exemplary character should be reflected in all walks of life, be it the law and order situation or the administrative machinery.

Referring to the maintenance of Afghan refugees, the president said the care with which the people of Pakistan were looking after their fellow Muslims was reminiscent of the Ansar Mahajid's [those people who gave shelter and help to prophet Hazrat Mohammad and his colleagues in Medina] spirit of Medina Munnawara. He expressed the belief that the day is not far when Afghanistan's independence would be restored and the refugees would go back to their homes.

An Indian journalist present at the news conference asked the president to comment on the Indian prime minister's reported statement that Pakistan was exploiting the Afghan crisis for its own ends. The president replied that Pakistan's efforts for seeking a political solution were as visibly clear as daylight. Pakistan wanted a political solution of the problem and was following the resolutions of the Islamic Conference and the Nonaligned Movement. Efforts were also being made to find a political solution of the problem through the United Nations channel.

In reply to a question about the package deal with the United States, the president said it covered both the economic and military defense aspects as they were interdependent. However, as far as the defense part of the package was concerned, he made it clear that it related to purchase of defense equipment by Pakistan. He said: After ascertaining the views of the people Pakistan had informed America about its stand. He hoped that the package proposal which was now before the American Congress and the Senate will be approved as a result of the all out efforts of the American Administration.

Replying to a question, the president said it has been their endeavor to have good relations with India and to live like good neighbors. He said India, being comparatively a bigger country, must take the initiative in this regard and play its due role. He, however, emphasized that Pakistan, too, had a place of its own in the affairs of the region. He said we must forget the bitterness of the past and learn from history. History should, however, not be made a hurdle in the way of their friendship. He hoped that the people, government and leadership of India will appreciate Pakistan's honest intentions and the time will not be far when relations between them will be good.

The president was asked to comment on Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's statement that India had not received in writing the no-war pact offer from Pakistan. He said instead of sending a written offer, Pakistan had taken the course through the diplomatic channel. However, if India insisted on a written offer, Pakistan would fulfill this condition as well.

Replying to a question about the hijackers of the Indian plane, the president said the investigation into the case is about the complete. He, however, emphasized that in dealing with such matter Pakistan would be motivated by Islamic values. He said there should be no ambiguity about the kind of treatment that Pakistan was going to (?meet) to the hijackers.

The president told a questioner that the culprits involved in the dastardly murder of Chadhury Zahur Elahi would not be allowed to escape punishment. They would be brought to book for shedding the blood of an innocent person.

The president has now arrived in Rawalpindi.

AL-HAWADITH INTERVIEWS FOREIGN MINISTER SHAHI

GF181704 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 9 Oct 81 pp 44, 45

[Raghidah Dirghan interview with Foreign Minister Agha Shahi in New York during recent UN General Assembly session -- date not given]

[Excerpts] Question: Do you think that with regard to the Afghan problem, the Muslim countries have given "kind words," instead of military and material help? In other words, has their sympathy gone beyond mere words?

Answer: The decision that was made during the Islamic conference in January 1980 called upon the Islamic countries to promise to contribute toward the security of Pakistan and to support the refugees. Some countries have made their contribution, especially Saudi Arabia. However, I think it is necessary to increase this assistance to ensure Pakistan's security and to provide shelter for the Afghan refugees.

Question: Is it necessary for the Islamic countries to increase their military assistance to the Afghan nationalists who are fighting in Afghanistan?

Answer: We are trying to reach a political resolution of the problem, and the Afghans are presently fighting with their own weapons. It is a tradition for the Afghan people to carry their guns freely. Some of them are fighting with 50-year-old weapons such as World War I rifles. We do not ask the Islamic countries to become involved in this problem. We are trying hard to find a political solution, but if the Islamic countries continue to help consistently we think that the situation will change.

Question: Has the United States also offered only "kind words" to the Afghan nationalists?

Answer: We have made it clear to the United States that Pakistan cannot become a channel for the flow of arms for the Afghan refugees, because that will further complicate the situation and will turn the Afghan mujahidin's struggle for freedom into the type of war or conflict the superpowers want in Afghanistan. It also may have a negative effect on many of the nonaligned countries that support Pakistan's demand for a Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan. Pakistan has made this clear to the United States, and it has indicated that it will respect Pakistan's wishes.

Question: Is Pakistan satisfied with the stand the United States has taken, and does it believe that the United States has done enough for the Afghan problem?

Answer: We do not want the United States to become militarily involved in Afghanistan, because we do not want the situation to turn into a U.S.-Soviet confrontation. We are a nonaligned country. International support for the Afghan struggle for freedom is of great importance, and this help must continue. As for military interference, we are against interference by any foreign power.

Question: The United States is imposing some conditions for helping Pakistan. For example, it has asked you to stop obtaining sophisticated "equipment" that you are reportedly getting from Turkey.

Answer: You mean that conditions will be placed on the so-called Pakistani nuclear program? We challenged the world to produce evidence that Pakistan is manufacturing the so-called "Islamic bomb" and no one could prove it. Our nuclear program is concerned with the peaceful use of nuclear energy. It is a cause of pride to us that we are on our way to possessing very advanced nuclear technology. However, this has been done through our own efforts, and our objective is peaceful. We have said that we will not manufacture nuclear weapons, and we are prepared to endorse a plan to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons. We are opposed to the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

Question: There are allegations that Turkey is secretly sending "sensitive equipment" to Pakistan.

Answer: This is nonsense. We have not received any new U.S. equipment from Turkey connected with the nuclear program. They have made a "mountain out of a molehill." Pakistan is not participating with any country, and certainly not with Turkey in regard to our nuclear program which is peaceful in nature.

Question: What is your feeling about the United States asking Turkey to stop the alleged shipment of "sensitive equipment?"

Answer: I believe that Turkey has made it clear that it is not sending any material to us. We have commercial organizations and institutions that import different types of material from all over the world. If they import a certain kind of material we can use it in any branch of industry, including nuclear installations. This does not mean that we are trying to import nuclear equipment in a manner that contravenes the West's shipping rules. There is no basis for the assertion that Pakistan is receiving anything from Turkey. The U.S. Government has been misled on this matter.

Question: What is your feeling about the United States asking Turkey to stop sending these materials to Pakistan? What is your feeling toward such a step being taken by the United States?

Answer: The United States can do whatever it likes. Our relations with Turkey will not be affected by what the United States asks of it.

Question: Will your relations with the United States be affected?

Answer: We believe that this is a trivial matter, and we do not attach too much importance to it. We are implementing our nuclear program through our own efforts. We do not need such equipment from any other country. At the same time, we know that the United States is facing enormous pressure from numerous domestic forces. We are adopting a wise stand. If the United States feels obliged to make demands of country "A" or "B" and "A" or "B" informs us of this, then we can put forward our answer to the United States. In this regard, we have drawn the attention of the United States to the fact that its behavior is based on incorrect information.

Question: Iran has passed through many stages since the revolution and appears to be unstable. There is a possibility that the Mojahedin-e Khalq will control Iran. There are other unknown possibilities regarding the future of that country. What are your feelings toward a neighbor suffering all these disturbances? How should this neighbor deal with such a situation?

Answer: The Iranian revolution is a permanent process. It may not be right for me to criticize its internal affairs. In any case, let me make it clear that Pakistan has supported the Islamic revolution in the past. The Iranian people must decide the aims of their revolution. We recognize the Government of the Islamic Republic and we have diplomatic relations with Iran.

Question: In view of the fact that you are in the same region, do these disturbances in a neighboring country arouse your anxiety?

Answer: We have always had good relations with Iran. Of course, we are concerned for its stability and security. We cannot run away from the region we are living in. If there is uncertainty, it is not confined to Iran alone, for the whole region is in the grip of uncertainty.

Question: There are fears that if Iran remains in its present state of agitation there will be foreign -- Soviet or U.S. -- intervention. Do you share these fears?

Answer: We are totally against any foreign interference in Iran, be it Soviet or American. We believe that the Iranian revolution has mobilized the masses in Iran. We do not think that there is any cause for intervention, given the present circumstances. On the contrary, interference in the internal affairs of another country is a violation of international law. Intervention will only further complicate the situation. Moreover, it will not serve the interests of the region.

Question: Pakistan has taken a positive stand toward the Saudi initiative that was declared by Prince Fahd regarding the situation in the Middle East.

Answer: Yes, that is quite true. I made a statement some time ago supporting Prince Fahd's plan to resolve the Middle East question.

Question: What are your feelings toward the strategic agreement between the United States and Israel? Is it a threat to peace in the region?

Answer: We fully support the stand taken by our brothers in the Arab countries. We shall fully support whatever stand they choose to adopt.

Question: Do you feel that it poses a possible threat to the region? Should the United States reconsider it?

Answer: We do not have sufficient information about this matter and are waiting for a signal from the Arab countries. As I have said, we shall fully support them, whatever stand they choose to adopt.

PARS BIOGRAPHY OF PRIME MINISTER-DESIGNATE

LD192038 Tehran PARS in English 1705 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Tehran, 19 Oct (PARS NEWS AGENCY) -- Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati was born in 1945 in Tehran and, after finishing his elementary and high school education in Tehran, graduated from the medical college of Tehran University and 3 years later received his degree for specialisation in children's infectious disease. In 1975 he won an award for an outstanding journal article in CHILDREN'S MEDICINE. Then, to complete his education, he went to the U.S. and in 1976 was able to receive his post-graduate degree in the field of infectious disease. While in the U.S. he became a member of the Muslim students association there. In addition to that, he is a member of the board of trustees of the physicians' Islamic association and a member of the scientific committee of the college of sciences and has been active in establishing relief and treatment centers in cooperation with dedicated religious scholars and physicians.

In the first round of elections for the Islamic Consultative Assembly he was elected as a deputy from Tehran and became a member of the Health and Welfare Committee of the Majlis.

Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati went once to Saudi Arabia to perform the hajj and has also been in Greece and Britain. His last trip abroad has been to Cuba to participate in the Interparliamentary Union conference recently held in Havana. He is also a member of the physicians' association of the Islamic Republic Party and has written widely in his field of specialisation: "Infectious Disease" in two volumes, "Antibiotics" and many articles in medicine and in social affairs. Before the victory of the Islamic revolution, he was an assistant professor and the educational manager of the college of health sciences. After the triumph of the Islamic revolution, he served as the educational manager and under secretary in treatment affairs of the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare. He started his political activities in 1961 and in 1963 played a principal role in founding the Islamic association of the medical college of Tehran University. After joining the underground political-ideological activities of Imam Khomeyni, he continued his political activities within the Islamic movement until the victory of the revolution. The nominee has stated his understanding of the line of the imam is as follows:

"It is the line of true Islam, which, in my opinion, is the line of true Shi'ism and in our time the leader of this line is the imam; and it is binding upon all those who are faithful to the Islmaic revolution not to abandon this line."

MAJLIS DEPUTY SPEAKS ON U.S., MIDDLE EAST ISSUES

LD191256 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Excerpts] In today's preagenda speech at the Majlis, the deputy for Rudbar referred to a recent incident in Shiraz, where the hypocrites set a bus on fire.

Another preagenda speaker was Seyyed Mohammad Khatami, the deputy for Ardekan. He said that the most sensitive issue is the one which has been raised in the Middle East and the Islamic world. This issue has gained even more momentum in recent days. The issue is concerned with an eight-point Saudi Arabian proposal aimed at consolidating the trembling foundations of U.S. influence in the region as well as strengthening the sovereignty of the Palestine occupiers. This is one of the important issues in today's world. However, Khatami continued, we believe that the last word will be uttered by the Palestinian fighters and the Muslim masses.

The deputy then added: The sale of AWACS planes to Saudi Arabia and the disgraceful manner in which the ground is being paved for such a sale, including the U.S. raid on Kuwaiti oil installations through its puppet Iraq and attributing this raid to Iran, is another live issue in world politics today.

Moreover, sending AWACS planes to Egypt; the considerable arms assistance to Sudan; the influx of imperialist politicians in Egypt under the pretext of attending As-Sadat's funeral; and, eventually, the brutal crushing of Islamic movements and Muslim uprising in Egypt, Sudan and Saudi Arabia -- all of which are among the most important international issues -- show the nature of imperialism, which intends to launch an aggression.

An interesting point, a point extremely important to us, is that this time the United States' widescale political, military and propaganda onslaught on the region is neither because of its fear of the USSR nor because of the influence of communism. Rather, the fear stems from a fresh movement noticeable in speeches made by imperialist leaders and in the type of dispatches made by imperialist media. This is fear of the Islamic movement in the region.

We hear the voice of our revolution in the calm remarks made by the Filipino youth who supports the Iranian revolution and its leader; we see the export of our revolution even in the astonishing words of Fidel Castro, who says: Your revolution is unique. It is here that an extremely heavy duty faces all Iranian officials.

The deputy then commented on the nomination of a prime minister and his qualifications.

RAFSANJANI URGES CLOSER TIES WITH GREECE

NC172024 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] The speaker of the Iranian Majlis, Hashemi-Rafsanjani, in an interview granted to the Hellenic radio and television network correspondent in Iran, Lambis Tsirigotakis, stated that Greece is a country not influenced by the colonial mentality and, for this reason, Iran desires to further develop its relations with Greece.

HOUSING MINISTER HEADS DELEGATION TO MOSCOW

LD180822 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0300 GMT 18 Oct 81

[Text] According to a PARS report, Mr Mohammad Shahab-Gonabadi, minister of housing and urban development, who is heading a delegation of under secretaries and other ministry officials, yesterday evening arrived in Moxcow and was welcomed by Mr Mokri, the ambassador, and other staff members of the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran and also the Soviet deputy housing minister and a number of other officials.

SFRY DELEGATION HOLDS ECONOMIC TALKS IN TEHRAN

LD191150 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] The Central News Unit reports that this morning a Yugoslav delegation headed by Mr Hasan Siljak, the vice president of the Federal Committee for Energy and Industries, arrived in Tehran. The delegation was welcomed by the under secretary of the Ministry of Oil, the deputy governor of the Central Bank and the adviser to the minister of finance and economics. Iranian and Yugoslav officials will begin negotiations in oil, trade and banking matters today.

The head of the Yugoslav delegation gave an exclusive interview to a correspondent of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Referring to the background of cooperation between the two countries, especially in oil sales from Iran, he said: These negotiations with the Yugoslav delegation in Tehran are in fact a continuation of the negotiations carried out between the two countries' representatives in Yugoslavia. He added that the Yugoslav delegation intends to discuss oil sales from Iran and selling Yugoslav products to Iran on a barter basis. The delegation will also hold talks with Iranian officials on buying other Iranian products and on investment and industrial exchanges. He expressed his happiness at this visit and said that he hoped that the two countries would have even more relations in the future.

According to this report, during the negotiations between the Iranian and Yugoslav delegations that were held in Belgrade, Yugoslavia agreed to buy 700,000 tons of oil this year and 1 million tons of oil next year from Iran. Yugoslavia has also proposed to put the unused capacity of its oil refineries at the disposal of Iran so that Iran can refine some of its crude oil in that country's refineries and then transfer the products to Iran or sell them to other countries. The same report indicates that the economic and commercial officials of both countires expect the volume of trade exchange between the two countries, which was 180 million dollars in 1980, to increase to about 300 million dollars this year and to about 500 million dollars next year.

FORMER AIDE 'CONFESSES' BANI-SADR--BAKHTIAR LINK

NC200845 Paris AFP in English 0829 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Tehran, 20 Oct (AFP) -- A former close aide of Abolhasan Bani-Sadr has alleged that ousted Iranian president received about 12 million francs (2.2 million dollars) from the shah's last prime minister, Shapur Bakhtiar.

In a televised "confession" here Sudabeh Sodeyfi showed viewers a document bearing the German word for "paid" which she said linked Mr Bani-Sadr and Mr Bakhtiar, then already exiled in France.

Mrs Sodeyfi said Mr Bani-Sadr -- who himself fled to France on July 29 -- sought "absolute power" in Iran through the killing or discrediting of his opponents.

She said that after being sacked from command of the armed forces on June 10, the former president had sent a message to members of the leftist Mojahedin opposition in which he asserted that the murder of leading Iranians loyal to Ayatollah Khomeyni was the only solution to Iran's problems.

Mr Bani-Sadr's differences with Iran's religious leaders arose from his "misconceptions" of Islam, she added.

On her own support for Mr Bani-Sadr, Mrs Sodeyfi said: "I am very sorry. I am sorry and I have nothing more to add."

MATERIALS CONCERNING INTERNAL OPPOSITION

12 Houses Raided in Shiraz

GF191257 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 18 Oct 81

[Communique issued by the Shiraz Islamic revolution prosecutor general's office on 18 October]

[Excerpt] The Shiraz Islamic Revolution Court hereby announces that 12 safe houses belonging to hypocrite and infidel minigroups have been seized. These safe houses were being used as nests and centers for corruption. This is a warning to those who continue to cooperate with U.S. lackeys and hypocrites, who are waging war against God and His prophet.

[Signed] Shiraz Islamic revolution prosecutor general

Patrol Cars Attacked

GF191614 Mashhad Domestic Service in Persian 1430 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] According to a PARS report, four selfless brother revolution guards were martyred and joined God as a result of a cowardly attack on a patrol car belonging to the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps. The attack was carried out by terrorist hypocrites.

PARS adds that a patrol car belonging to the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps was attacked by pro-U.S. terrorists in Mashhad's second district at 1800 yesterday.

Guards Deactivate Bomb

GF191808 Mashhad Domestic Service in Persian 1430 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] According to the Public Relations Office of the Mashhad Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, an explosive device planted in the car of a brother member of the Neyshabur Islamic Revolution Guards Corps has been deactivated following a report by a 7-year-old boy that a suspicious package was in the brother guard's car.

Ammunition Cache Discovered

GF191805 Mashhad Domestic Service in Persian 1430 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Excerpt] According to the Mashhad Police Department, as a result of the ceaseless activities of the 36-million-strong intelligence organization and through the efforts of the Mashhad police, an ammunition cache belonging to the counterrevolution has been discovered on Mashhad's (?Khosh) Street. A number of serahi [homemade grenade], bullets, grenades and bombs have also been seized.

Guards Kill 'Hypocrite'

GF191650 Mashhad Domestic Service in Persian 1430 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] The Public Relations Office of the Mashhad Islamic Revolution Guards Corps reports that while brother guards were carrying out their duties on Imam Reza Street today, they encountered a fugitive U.S. agent who belongs to the antipopular, terrorist hypocrites organization. They ordered him to stop, but he tried to escape. The brothers opened fire and killed the fugitive terrorist.

The Public Relations Office of the Mashhad Islamic Revolution Guards Corps also reports that a serahi that had been hidden in a garbage bag and planted in front of a brother guard's house was discovered and deactivated.

'Mutiny' in Army Barracks

GF191239 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 18 Oct 81

[Text] According to our reporter, armed forces officers mutinied against revolution guards at some bases in Tehran last night. Tens of revolution guards were killed or wounded in the clashes between armed forces officers and sergeants and revolution guards.

According to the Free Voice of Iran reporter, the (?intensity) of the incident and the rebellion of military personnel at the bases were due to changes and (?transfers) that occurred recently at the military headquarters of the army units. In accordance with these changes, some revolution guards have been put in command of army units. The officers who had been in command were either removed from their positions, detained or sent to prison.

The Free Voice of Iran reporter states further that Khomeyni told General Zahirnezhad that all those who disobeyed [word indistinct] should be punished. This created discord in various divisions of the army and on some military bases. Detailed reports on clashes between army personnel and Khomeyni's hireling guards have not been received.

KHOMEYNI SENDS REPRESENTATIVE TO EAST AZARBAYJAN

LD181206 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 18 Oct 81

[Text] Hojjat ol-Eslam Hajj Sheykh Mohsen Malakuti was received this morning by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

During this meeting the imam of the nation instructed Hojjat ol-Eslam Malakuti to travel to Eastern Azarbayjan Province to attend to the province's current issues.

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF COMMUNIQUE 672

LD191818 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Communique 672 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Over the past 24 hours, the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, with unparalleled bravery and complete superiority over the aggressive forces of Saddam, destroyed a total of 5 tanks, 18 vehicles, 2 gun carriages, 3 machineguns and mortars, an ammunition dump and 7 trenches of the aggressors against the Islamic homeland and killed or wounded more than 110 of the aggressors.

In the Dasht-e Abbas and 'Eyn Khosh sector, our combative personnel destroyed 3 tanks and 2 long-range artillery carriages of the enemy and killed more than 75 Iraqi soldiers. In the Ahvaz sector, thanks to the artillery fire of the Ground Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran at enemy positions, 6 vehicles, 1 mortar launcher and 4 communal weapons' bunkers of Saddam's personnel were destroyed and 20 of them were killed or wounded.

Exchanges of heavy-weapon fire continued between our forces and the enemy on the eastern and western banks of the Karun, resulting in four vehicles, one tank, two machineguns and a number of slit trenches of the aggressors being destroyed. Thanks to the heavy-weapon fire of the Navy of the Islamic Republic of Iran on enemy positions, a number of vehicles and bunkers of the Saddamis on the far side of the Arvand Rud were destroyed and a number of them were killed or wounded. In the same sector, the combative unit of the police destroyed one ammunition truck and one slit trench of the enemies of Islam.

Enemy positions in the Susangerd sector were alternately pounded by our combatants; as a result, one tank and one ammunition dump of the enemy were destroyed. In the Marivan sector, during a clash with enemy forces, our forces killed five, injured seven and captured three of the enemy. On the Sayyid-Sadiqabad road, thanks to our forces' artillery fire, one enemy vehicle was destroyed and on the (?border) (Halabcheh)-As-Sulaymaniyah road our combatants set fire to one vehicle of the Iraqi Army and killed its crew. In the (Haj 'Emran) sector, fire by our heroic personnel resulted in two trucks and one command jeep of the enemy being destroyed and one of their digging machines being damaged. Thanks to the artillery fire of the ground forces, two communal weapons' bunkers in the (Helali) sector were destroyed and the personnel stationed in them were killed or wounded. Also, thanks to our forces' gunfire on enemy positions, one vehicle in the Zeleh Zard region was destroyed and a number of its passengers killed.

Exchanges of artillery and mortar fire in the Meymak sector and the Zil heights continued and enemy positions in the Mehran sector were brought under heavy fire by our forces. In the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab sector, an exchange of heavy-weapon fire took place. In the (Sonboleh) sector, an Iraqi patrol group attempting to penetrate our positions was forced to flee -- after first suffering casualties -- thanks to the alertness of our forces and their timely gunfire.

Yesterday one civilian and several Iraqi soldiers -- four of whom have wives and children -- surrendered to the forces of Islam in one of the western regions of the country in order to rid themselves of the oppression and injustice of Saddam's regime. They were given a brotherly welcome.

At 0630 today a number of aggressive Iraqi aircraft attacked Bandar-e Imam Khomeyni, causing casualties and losses.

On 17 October, during a heroic antiaircraft operation aimed at halting and repelling an enemy attack, 48 of our dear brothers -- all from the Ground Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran -- were martyred, and transferred the heavy mission of safeguarding the aims of Islam and the Islamic homeland of Iran to other allies and fellow fighters. We hail their pride, faith and perseverence and continue their path until the final victory.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

AFP: KHARK OIL PUMPING STATION SAID CLOSED

NC171559 Paris AFP in English 1548 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] Nicosia, 17 Oct (AFP) -- An oil pumping station feeding the Khark Island oil terminal at the head of the Gulf is out of action following an Iraqi air raid last month, according to the latest issue of the MIDDLE EAST ECONOMIC SURVEY published here.

Repairs to the Gureh pumping station could take several months, or even a year, and this could significantly affect Iranian oil exports, according to the review, which quoted Gulf sources.

The damaged pumping station, located on the coast facing the Khark Island terminal, received crude oil from Iran's major southwestern oilfields.

The Khark terminal is currently loading only what oil it had in stock -- about six million [words indistinct] the review said. Iran's major oil importers, India and East European countries, have been informed they will now have to collect crude from terminals at Lavan and Sirri, further east.

The Khark terminal had a five million barrel daily capacity before the revolution. Before the latest Iraqi bombing, it was believed to handle between 300,000 and 500,000 barrels a day.

PARS ON AFGHAN ARMY DEFECTIONS, MUJAHIDIN ATTACKS

LD190918 Tehran PARS in English 0805 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Islamabad, 18 Oct (PARS) -- Some four hundred Afghan soldiers, who were conscripted by the Afghan Government, have defected the army of the subservient Afghan Government and have joined the mujahidin who are fighting the imposed ruling regime, reliable sources in Islamabad said.

The said soldiers, in a message to the Afghan mujahidin, expressed their readiness to fight against the regime of Babrak Karmal and Soviet forces.

Meanwhile, a column of soldiers along with a large number of tanks, armoured vehicles and other equipment in an area near the Pakistan border, were attacked by the mujahidin. In this attack the mujahidin killed 37 government soldiers and one major and destroyed 12 armoured vehicles, 5 trucks and a number of missile launching positions. The report further added that in this attack 21 of the mujahidin were martyred and 31 wounded.